CADET BELLBUTTONS' DIFFICULTIES.

The Graduating Class Under the Ordeal of Examination.

MORE CANDIDATES THAN VACANCIES.

The Law Regarding the Appointment of Graduates.

WEST POINT, June 7, 1877. An idea has been developed here which I have no doubt will in time be utilized by managing mammas of marriageable daughters and by spinsters who may have an eye to possible future proceedings for breach of promise. The hotel at the post is considered to be outside the government limits, so far as cadets are from their officers before they can visit it. In the office of the hotel is kept a book in columns, under the proper headings, his when he calls, upon whom he calls hour when his leave expires. It not unfrequently happens that the lady to whom a dashing eader has lost his heart comes with her friends to ojourn at the botel, and the young soldier of course takes advantage of the opportunity to pay his addresses as often as he can obtain from his prosaic superiors the necessary permission. Rushing to the hotel in the evening, when his fair one is perhaps

P. M. to see Miss Sweetbriar; time expires at "taps." Dear me, what romances are embalmed within the leaves of this old book and its fellows of long years gone by, which now lie dusty and worm caren in the lumber room! On this page is seen the timid scrawl of the third or fourth class lad who bas called upon his parents who came to see and admire the changes from home. Here is the careless signature of the second class man come to visit a friend or relative, and there the bold chirography of the first class man who expects to graduate, and thinks that when he does his uniform the acme of his ambition will be

seated with her friends, listening to the band, the

young son of Mars would fain press to her side at once;

eelings and first inscribe in the volume referred to

It is opposite the signatures of the latter class generally that one finds the names of young ladies the objects of their visits. Here is the name of a cadet inscribed at regular intervals all the way down two or how the writer's lervor chafed at the formality and delay. Opposite his autograph in every instance appears the name of a certain young lady. They are the couple out there at the larther end of the piazza taiking so carnestly, but in a low voice. It is not difficult for us to imagine the subject of conversation, and we hope the young man's dreams of barred shoulder straps may seen be resilved.

the young man's dreams of barred shoulder straps may soon be realized.

NUMBER WITHOUT ROTATION.

That book is a curious leature of the hotel. Another thing peculiar to the establishment is not so suggestive of poetry. The numbering of the rooms suggests the thought that some grouken guests must have once risen in the night, removed the plated figures from the doors, shook them all up in a hat, and then drew them out one after another and bailed them up as they came. By own room, on the irst floor, is No. 9, while the next apartment is No. 64, and No. 65 is found to be a diminutive apartment in the cupola of the building, up four or five highs solt stars. To make the system of designating the rooms mere complex, and therefore more worthy of the vigorous intellects of the West Point people arbitrary series of rooms are specified by letters. The result of all this is that a page of the botel register, with its cabalistic letters and figures, presents the appearance of a complicated problem in algebra, and the circk who is called upon to direct a guest to his room expends as much intellectual force in discovering its location as would be required in solving an enigma. It is no slight compliment to Mr. Crancy to say that he knows the topography of the establishment perfectly. It such a thing as strong drink ever could find its way in the trunk of a guest into the house and he should havit a friend to take a quiet glass in his room to better test of that triond's souriety could be found than to make him designate his own apartment.

ABENIVALS.

Among the arrivals to-day are Lord Clarence Paget, of England, and Miss Paget.

EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Hon. James G. Blaine and wide arrived at noon, and the Senator resumed his duties as a member of the Board of Visitors and attended the examination of the graduating class in law. Professor Ass B. Gardner, major and judge advocate, put most of the questions, but Schater Maxey tried the pupils occasionally with a knotty point.

major and judge advocate, put most of the questions, but Senster Maxey tried the pupils occasionally with a knotty point.

BATTERY DRILL.

Under command of Licutenant A. L. Morton, of the Fitth artillery, the battery of five-inch guns, mounted by the river, on the north side of the Point, was handsomely manipulated. A target placed at the root of Crow Nest, a mile and a quarter distant, was ruddled with round shot by the cadets. The precision attained elicited the highest praise from the many experts who were among the spectators.

COURSE OF STEDT.

The Committee on Course of Stady is busily engaged in interviewing the various professors, in order to ascertain their feelings as to the proposed introduction of English literature into the curriculum. All thus far spoken with seem to favor the plan very much. Lecutemant J. B. Wheeler, Professor of Engineering, is said to have recommended the elimination of the Spanish language from the list of studies to make room for the proposed new ones. Several of the professors, however, are opposed to such a course. All the officers who have seen service along the Mexican frontier declare a study of the Spanish to be indisponsible, and they point to the present troubles along the Rio Grande as an indication that we may have closer relations with Mexica before long. Liceitenant A. E. Wood, of the Seventh cavalry, assistant instructor of riding at the Academy, was assigned here least all after several years' service along the Mexican line, and in the course of a conversation this afternoon he related a number of instances in which the knowline, and in the course of a conversation this afternoon he related a number of instances in which the knowline, and in the course of a conversation this afternoon he related a number of instances in which the knowline, and in the course of a conversation this afternoon he related a number of the stant of the bulk town of inestimable value.

Literary and debating club, called the bullectic Society, where they meet twice a week for debating an

ducting the services themselves.

THE NEW ROSPITAL.

The sub-committee on Buildings and Grounds are going to report in favor of an appropriation to finish the new hospital, the erection of which was begun two years ago. The present hospital has space for but twelve neds, and there is no provision whatever made for the treatment of contagious diseases. As many as forty-two cadets for hospital treatment have been under treatment or wounds received in the riding rethool alone at one time. The necessity for the new building is obvious.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR WEST POINTERS-THEY HAVE NO LEGAL CLAIMS TO COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY-THEIR APPOINTMENT LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1877. The cadets of the graduating class who hope to "don the army blue" in time for Fourth of July parades are reported to be exercised over the fact that there are not vacancies enough to go round. They condemn President Hayes for this scarcity of second lieutenancies, because he continued to make appointments up to the middle of April. The truth is President Have has made only two appointments to the army, both of viz., Sergeant Theodore Mosher, of the Signal service, to be a second fleutenant of infantry, and Thomas J. Spencer, Inte first lieutenaut Tenth cavalry, to be first int in that regiment. In Lieutenant Spencer's case it was a reappointment, and his resignation has already been accepted, to take effect six months after said resppointment stall have been confirmed.

THE LAW REGARDING COMMESSIONS. The following facts in relation to the appointment o graduates will doubtless interest your West Point readers. In the first place, there are only forty-eight vacant second lieutenancies, viz :- Three in the engineer corps, twenty in the cavalry, six in the artiflery and meneteen in the infantry. Of these cleven are in the two colored cavalry regiments and ave in the two colored infantry regiments. In the second place, West

time.

In 1845 the War Department had occasion to issue
a general order in relation to the appointment of
graduates, in which the question was thus disposed

comes an officer of the lowest grade in the corps, and is calculated to all consideration as a commissioned officer. (General Orders No. 11, 1845.)

In view of the above cited law and the military interpretation thereof, and also of the anomalous condition in which the army will be placed after the 39th inst., it is not impossible that the assignment of cadets to regiments will be deferred until after another law shall have been passed "to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States." Such postponement, however, would be without procedent. The records snow that out of 2,695 graduates of the Military Academy from 1802 to 1876, inclusive, only two were not immediately appointed to the army. These were John J. Abert, who resigned on the day he graduated April 1, 1811, but was subsequently (November 22, 1814) appointed brevet major in the Corps of Topo graphical Engineers, and hanly became head of that corps, and Philip R. Van Wyck, of the class of 1828, who was not commissioned on account of extreme deafaces, but was appointed United States civil engineer July 1, 1828, the date of his graduation.

It may be stated here that the class of 777 is the largest on record. In the history of the Academy there have been only eleven occasions when fifty or more members graduated—viz, in 1835, 56; 1837, 56; 1847, 56; 1840, 52; 1850, 54; 1847, 55; 1840, 59; 1850, 54; 1857, 65; 1851, 54; 1832, and 1862 there were no graduations. The class of 1862, owing to the exigencies of the revice, received their diplomas on June 24, 1861.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

AN ENGLISHMAN CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:I admire very much the strengous and persistent exertions made in the HERALD by some Englishmen with a view to manufacture American sympathy for absurd and fudicrous in these disconcerted diplomat-ists, trying to get up American feeling for what not only Europe but half of England condemns and deprecates—namely, Turkish intolerance and massacre? Now, if the "cover is removed off the box" we will see that those in England-those who are most interested in Turkish success—are the bondholders and capitalists who, in the event of Turkish dismemberment, would austain a considerable loss of money. But spirit of the American people is untagonistic to oppression and will always be on the side of the persecuted. Hence the Turkish people cannot have our moral support in a war waged by Russia for the amelioration of Christians. It is repugnant to the spirit of our institutions. But I notice that some of the letters in the Harald breathing British life endeavor to show that there is as little tolerance and as much proscription in Russia as in Turkey, whereas there are Christian churches, Catholic and Protestant, enjoying as much liberty as they wish. True it is that the Chuich in Poland sulters intolerance. But what is the cause? It is because the Poles, in a political sense, have never assimilated with Russia. They have always yearned for Polish nationality; hence their political and religious perscription. And is there no parallel for this in the historical annels of England? Hus not Iroland suffered similar persecutions for upholding the same principles, for its non-acquiescence in British misrule? I also perceive in their epistles that a strong emphasis is placed upon the fact that we speak a common language, and, consequently, we should espouse every cause in common with England. Now, this argument seems to me an intangibic one, tecause during the war for freedom France—not an English-speaking antion—contributed greatly to our freedom, which England sought to repress. I observe in a lotter published in the Hanald over the cognomen of "An Englishman" that in contrasting the comparative freedom of England and the United States, he zays that "every man's home is his castie." This may, in a sense, be true, but what of those who have no home? But in view of the fact that 973 men own half of England in view of the fact that 973 men own half of England in the interesting to ascertain by what system of computation he makes it appear that every man's home is his castie. He says that the press is at free as that of the United States, Well, now! think this writer should know that the press cannot criticise, with immunity, the head of the nation. And no paper dare publis cuted. Hence the Turkish people canuot have our

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I notice in the columns of the Herald several communications relative to the Turco-Russian war and its | cussion at recent pestoral conventions of the Baptist pretended causes on the part of Russia. "An English- denomination. Last evening, therefore, the Baptist art -as he has the boper of that proud title : man."—as he has the honor of that proud title and styles himself as such—in quite a long article states that Russia has no other object than to capture the key to the Sucz Canal. That may possibly be so; but while they do that they will obtain freedom for milions in and around Turkey and its principalities who have been held in religious bondage for hundreds of years by one of the most despoise powers on earth, aided and abetted by John Buil.

AN IRISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I, as well as many others, have greatly enjoyed the spirited controversy upon the "HERALD's conduct." between "Englishman" and "American" and their respective supporters, and would like to have it continued as long as it can be done in a spirit of decency day's paper over the signature of "An American" is so offensive and ungentlemanly, so lacking in argument, and, in short, of anything but a display of bitterness and ignorance, that I think it allegether unworthy of publication by such a paper as the Herald. Heretofore it was a pleasure to read the views of the two parties, so fairly and candidly set forth, but if such articles as the one spoken of are allowed to appear all interest in the subject wil cease among scusible readers, who delight only in what is fair and unprejudiced. Being an American myself, I cannot but feel that our side of the question has been not a little compromised by the article referred to. You will greatly oblige me and others by publishing this letter, as it may deter others from writing like communications.

FOR FAIRPLAY. day's paper over the signature of "An American" is so

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the HERALD of the 31st May an "Englishman" presents his views to the public in reference to Engand and Russia during the present war, &c. The "Englishman," in ropy to "Justitin," says Russia makes war on the Turks on account of Turkish treatment of Russian subjects, and asks why the other lowing reasons:—The "subjects" in question are Russians and claim protection from their own government. They are not Frenchmen, nor Gormans, nor Halians nor anything else but Russians, affed to her by all the two of broad, eastern putting of the deserves the hearty co-operation of very Giristian auton on the globe instead of the stubert, "lightened decess" displayed by England. Does "England and the officer and the december of the most meeting will be held in Ostober." The next meeting will be needed to the stubert, "lower the present generation;" and "secure" investments known as Tarkish bonds, and, it so, the cass as plain; he advocates the polecy interesting to ins nation, which is simply, "I cannot see Torkey destroyed, I shall fore my hard-carned mony." Ask to the bord-river of the Hosensan and such early the heart of the Gorden of the Russian in 1853 and Russia in 1854 and Russia in 1854 and Russia in 1854 and Russia in 1855 Powers do not draw the sword? Simply for the following reasons:-The "subjects" in question are Russians and claim protection from

equipped and manhed the Alabamar Britan sea and Britan sailors, although a Confederate commanded her. How did Engiand behave toward Denmark in the schleswig-Riolston aftair? Induced her to declare war, promised her assistance, and then backed down in the most disgraceful manner. Every Englishman is ashamed of that, and does not attempt to deay it. English policy is to make money, even if we strotch our money a lattle, as her proceedings have shown. They are a nation of shopkeepers and tragers, and the acouser she shuts up and the Russians take Constantinople the better for everybody. Then the "younger sone" can go down and regain by trade and barter some of the money they lost on their valuable conda. A RUSSIAN SYMPATHIZER.

THE PASSAIC WATERS.

DECREASE OF THE STRANGE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE FISH.

The epidemie affecting the fish of the Passate River for a few days past seems nearing an end. The recent rains and the lower temperature have evidently ex-erted a strong remodual influence. Dead fish pre still found here and there along the shore, but the most of these show their death took place days ago. Some of them are so decomposed that they have sunk to the bottom and can be seen along the shallow shoce. It was stated a few days ago that the mortality reemed confined to the reach, yellow bass and sucker, and that among others the cattlah had mostly escaped. Yesterday's examination showed, however, that these had suffered with the rest to a considerable extent. The eels seem to have escaped, and slso most of the pickerel. The members of the finny tribe which appear to have had the greatest losses are the roach and

the effect that the reports about the mortality among the fish are exaggerations. Some of these oven date from New York city. Some are full of sentiment about the "beautiful Passaic," There is room for this sentiment for the river is really beautiful, and indeed almost the only poem which Washington Irving over published was addressed "To the Passaie." But the most ploturesque river has its prosaic side, and a look at this is important when such a stream may be called upon to minis-

ter to the hourly wants of a haif dezen cities. When the mortality among the fish of the Passate is so great that committees from several cities whose water supply comes from it are making formal examinations lacts as well as sentiment should be given the public.

STATEMENT OF PATERSON'S CITY PHYSICIAN.

City Physician Kent, of Paterson, expressed the opinion that there is a strange, unprecedented mortality among the fish of the Passate River. He said that he did not think that the epidemic could be traced to the dves used in the various factories along the banks, as there is as great a mortality among the fish above these factories as below. There are not, he added, many dead fish just above the Passate Falls, as they are drawn through the raceway which leeds the mills, and which joins the river below the city. Below this junction many dead fish are yet found. Most of them along this section of the river are very much decomposed, showing that there are comparatively few recent deaths. The epidemic has evidently speat its force. He says the disease showed its presence in a marked way about two weeks ago. The "purging" or purification of the water which comes every year through vegetable decomposition about the time of the severest heats and the lowest run in the river has come earlier this year than usual, owing to the heat and consequent drought of the spring. He cites the fact that the Fish Warden of Morris county that written to the Fish Warden of Passate county that the fish of the streams of the first named county had been similarly affected. Dr. Kent says that although the reports from various places along the river may have been exaggerated, as was natural, a strange epidemic among the fish has really existed. That epidemic, he thought, was about over, the recent rams having helped to remedy the trauble. He said that the health of the peppiousing the water of the passate daily had not been affected in any appreciable way, the health of Paterson being, it mything, better than the average at this season of

Alderman Ryerson, who is an expert fisherman, Chies of Police Graul, and a number of others of Paterson, say that Fish Warden Roels right in bis statement about the river "purging" itself every year. They say that they have known this for years, and almost everybody who has had much experience at fishing knows about it. It generally comes in the months of July and August, during which there is no use of any one trying to catch any fish with hook and line, for they will not bite.

A BAPTIST SUPPER AT DELMONICO'S.

"Should the advice of a council be asked as a proliminary requisite to the organization of a church? This is a question that is at present agitating the Baptists of this city and has been the subject of dishall, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and listened to a number of speeches on the subject by prominent city clergymen. Among those present were Dr. J. F. Elder, Dr. G. W. Sampson, of Harlem; Pr. J. S. Broadus, Dr. Nathan Bishop, Dr. Patten, of the Baptist Weekly; Rev. Mr. Hull, of the Tabernacle Church; Dr. Simmons, of the Baptist For-eign Missionary Society, and a number of other well known members of the denomination. The arrival of members of the union began before six o'clock, and the parior on the second floor was soon filed to overflowing. An hoar was spent in conversation and the party then adjourned to the
dining hall and devoted its every energy to the
enjoyment of a generous repast. To many, doubtless,
this was the feature of the evening, though others
may have found greater pleasure in the feast of reason
that followed; for no sconer had the noise of ratting
spoons and saucers come to an end than the President
of the union rapped loudly on the table and introduced the Rev. Dr. Elder, prefusing the introduction
by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Armstage,
who had been expected to attend, had been exided elsewhere by more argent business. Dr. Elder spoke well
and to the point. In his opinion there is no necessity of
consulting any council in regard to the organization of
a majority of cases. His address, when was illustrated and enlivened by a number of well told though
familiar anecdotes, seemed to meet the hearty approval
of his hearers, and there is no doubt that it expressed the sense of the more liberal of those
present. The speech of Dr. Samson, which followed, was of greater length and not quite so
hoeral in toon as that of Dr. Elder. It discussed the
nature and utility of councils in general. Other
speakers were called upon and the meeting was not
brought to a close till between ten and eleven o'clock.
There were 120 persons present, many of the number
being ladies.

The Social Union is a deliberative body of Baptist
laymen, meeting monthly throughout the winter and the parior on the second floor was soon filled to over-

There were 120 persons present, many of the number being ladies.

The Social Union is a geliberative body of Baptist laymen, meeting monthly throughout the winter and spring for the consideration of ouestions relating to cauren organization, discipline and doctrine. Clergymen are invited to take part in all its deliberations. There are about one hundred and lifty members and the officers are:—President, John H. Deane; Vicel Presidents, Joseph Brokaw and William M. Isanes; secretary, B. S. Clark, and Treasurer, T. J. Whitlock. The next meeting will be held in October.

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

CLOSE OF THE LEGAL CONTEST FOR THE POS-SESSION OF THE PROPERTY-TESTIMONY OF THE CONSTABLE BEGARDING THE SALE UNDER THE M'GREGOR EXECUTION.
BRIDGEFORT, Conn., June 7, 1877.

Bringarozt, Conn., June 7, 1877.

The trial in this famous club case was continued to-day and closed as far as evidence is concerned. The testimony to-day goes to upset the story of "sharp practice" favored by the evidence given yesterday, and tends to show that the sale made under and by virtue of the McGregor judgment was legally and openly con-

Mr. John Dayton, of Greenwich, was recalled at the opening of the court and testified that he had been a resident of that town all his life; for upward of twenty years he has been a constable of the town or a depyears he has been a constable of the town or a deputy sheriff of the county and is still filling the latter office; he said that to him was committed the execution obtained by McGregor on his judgment against the Americus Club; the execution was levied, the sale advertised in one of the New York daily papers and the law relating to such proceedings fully compiled with by him; witness stated that when the day of sale came a drum was beat at the bour of ten o'clock and the sale publicly opened in the parler of the house; just before or after the opening a letter was handed witness, the letter proving to be an introduction to him of Mr. Graburn, a person in Keyser's interest; witness asked him if he was prepared to bid for Mr. Keyser, and he replied he was not; he (witness) then conversed with different persons allout the sale of the property, and found a general objection to buying it on account of the tiger's head emblem on many of the articles; some of them were not thus emblematically distinguished, and those were not subject to the same objection. Mr. Dayton testified that after careful inquiry he was satisfied that it would be impossible to dispose of the property by the piece to good advantage; he was asked to postpone the sale until alternoon, in order to afford an opportunity for Mr. Keyser to attend in his own interest, and after keeping open until about noon an adjournment was announced until two o'clock; the inveniory he read in the morning; the gentleman handing him the letter in the forencon (Graburn) arged him to postpone until atternoon, and the sole was publicly adjourned until two e'clock, and Mr. Graburn was requested to telegraph Mr. Keyser to the clien; at the morning opening the property was offered in a lump, according to the schedule; after him of the time of the property was offered in a lump, according to the schedule; after the own interest, and the opening the property was offered in a lump, according to the purpose of looking after him own interest, and the officer informed him and oth

Keyser an opportunity to stiend, to protect his own interests.

Mr. James MacGregor was called and sworn. He stated that in December, 1871, he purchased of Kunspie & Fitch the balance of an account they held against the Americus Club, amounting to \$12,000, paying them in three obecks, respectively as follows:—December 16, 1871, \$5,000; January 11, 1872, \$3,000; January 12, 1872, \$4,000. He was chairman of a committee raised for the purpose of examining this and other claims against the cub, and do what they thought best with them, but no money was ever put is their hands to pay them; he finally bought the Knapp & Fitch claim immed; they giving an assignment of all claims beld by their against the club; he was an honest and bond fide belder of the claim; the assignment was in his individual name and for his individual benefit.

Other witnesses were examined who corroborated the testimony of the constable in every particular. The case was closed with the testimony of Judge Cliddings, who testified concerning his professional connection with the MacGregor, with, and kow he wont to New York eight or ten times with reference to the adjustment or settlement of the claim, and was present when the money was finally paid over to MacGregor.

The arguments were by agreement postponed for several days; consequently a decision with not be reached for some time to come.

Boston, the Condee, of New Haven; the Goodyear, of Naugatuck; the Hayward, of Norwich; the Meyer, of New Jersey; the New Brunswick, of New Jersey; the National, of Bristol, R. I., and the Woonsocket, of

At an early hour the building was thronged with buyers. The catalogue embraced 136,000 cases of boots, shoes and sandals, all first quality goods and valued at \$2,500,000. Precisely at half-past nine clock Mr. Moody, of the auction firm of Jonnson, o'clock Mr. Moody, of the auction firm of Johnson, Moody & Co., stated the terms and conditions of the sale. Mr. F. H. Nazro, of the same firm, opened the sale, the bidding being lively and the prices generally obtained being considered fair. On many of the lots the competition was very bharp, and but for the fact that the great length of the catalogue prevented the possibility of dwelling long on a single lot better prices could have been remixed. About 300 buyers were in attendance, many being present from New York, Phindelphia, Buttimore and the West, for the latter of whom a distinct was prepared on the third floor of the building by Messrs. Dearvorn & Frost.

Below is a schedule showing the character of some of the goods offered and the prices obtained:

BOSTON RUBBER SHOK COMPANY'S GOODS.

Lots. Prices Obtained.

1—50 cases misses imit, sandais M. 28½ a 29
10—100 cases ladies' buckle Arctics F. 96
37—250 cases men's beavy overs W. 56
37—250 cases men's beavy overs W. 56
37—250 cases men's boots not inted F. \$1 02½
56—150 cases men's wool-lined Alaskas F. 75
73—100 cases men's wool-lined Alaskas F. 75
73—100 cases men's wool-lined Alaskas F. 75
73—100 cases child's imit sandais, F. assorted sizes. 28 a 29
11—20 cases misses' wool-lined Alaskas F. 30
20—60 cases child's imit sandais, F. assorted sizes. 28
36—35 cases misses' wool Alaskas, F. assorted sizes. 28
47—24 cases child's imit sandais, F. solid assorted sizes. 42½
46—26 cases child's imit sandais, F. solid assorted sizes. 42½
46—26 cases child's imit sandais, F. solid assorted sizes. 42½
47—24 cases child's imit sandais, F. solid assorted sizes. 42½
46—13 cases men's hoots, L. M., as-Moody & Co., stated the terms and conditions of the

assorted sizes.

56-13 cases men's light boots, L M, assorted 74-150 cases ladies' extra heavy imt. sau-74—100 cases indies extra heavy int. saludals, F, sizes to suit.

MEYER COMPANY'S GOODS.

5—100 cases men's imp, sandais M.....

8—55 cases (N. J. S. C.) misses' empire F.

14—50 cases wool Alaskas F.

17—40 cases (N. J. S. C.) chid's empire S.

13—256 cases (N. J. S. C.) mon's empire F.

26—65 cases (N. J. S. C.) mon's empire F.

20 cases (N. J. S. C.) men's http boots F 58-50 cases (N. J. S. C.) lady's boots F... 62-50 cases (N. J. S. C.) lady's boots F...

FREAKS OF AN INSANE MAN. Chief of Police Donovan, of Roboken, was notified

yesterday that a man, giving the name of J. Albrecht, and lately sejourning at Gerdt's Hotel, had been missing for several days. He had in his possession a steamship passage ticket for Europe and about \$170 in money, and it was supposed he had met with foil play. Yesterday siternoon a man answering the description was driven in a hack from Hoboken to the Eric depot in Jersey City, where he purchased a ticket for Chicsgo, though he had the passage ticket for Europe in his possession. The driver of the hack demanded \$2 for his fars, whereupon the man coolly drew out a knife, walked over to a hydrant, and proceeded to sharpen the blade. The driver became sharmed and ran for assistance to Officer Purceil. When the man saw the officer approach he darted toward the river with the intention, it is supposed, of jumping overboard, but he was intercepted and taken into custody. On the seat of the hack in which he rode was found a fix-barrelled revolver which he had left behind. He had \$140 in his possession besides the two tickets. When brought before Judge Davis he gave his name as Ernest Rich. He was had for examination. missing for several days. He had in his possession a

THE SWEENY SETTLEMENT

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars for a Compromise.

THE FIRST INSTALMENT, PAID.

Interviews with Messrs. Peckham. McKeon and Sheriff Reilly.

HOW THE TWEED CASE LOOKS.

Considerable anxioty was meanisated yesterday on the part of the public generally to know what was the exact terms on which the Sweeny suit had been com-promised. The matter was left in grave doubt, and various sums, from \$150,000 to \$500,000, were freely that \$150,000 of that amount was paid yesterday after-noon. Attention is now directed to the Tweed case, and it may be gathered from an interview with ME. WHRELER M. PECKHAM.

settlement in the Sweeny case, Mr. Peckham said that now the matter was out of court he had no desire to manifest any reserve. The sum agreed upon was \$400,000, of which \$150,000 was to be paid that day, and the remainder in the course of the month. He honor of his legal brethren engaged for the de-fendant. He had no doubt whatever that they would comply with the terms of the agreement. The \$400,000 was not a specific sum arising out of any special legal liability on the part of the detendant. It was simply the largest sum he could get. "If I could have got more," said Mr. Peckham, "I would have got it. There seems to be considerable criticism about this settlement, but I think that when the circumstances are fully known there will be less consure. Sweeny's case is very dif-ferent from that of Tweed's. He was not a member of the Board of Audit. There would be more difficulty in proving the conspiracy to defraud the city in his case than in any of the other Ring delinquents. Although I have now no doubt that the probabilities of the people getting a verdict was very certain, yet I was bound to take into consideration all the contingencies of a jury trial; there might have been on the jury one cantankerous juryman who would have prevented us getting a verdict. Then I had investigated very fully the pecuniary condition of Sweeny, and all that it would have been posssible for us to collect from him if we had been successful would have been about \$250,000. and this would have been on encumbered real estate, with equity suits resting thereon. I dont't think the Attorney General would have wanted to prove his title therein and fight all the claimants. I am quite sure that I would not have wanted to do it. Now we get, in addition to this \$250,000, \$150,000 more, and without any litigation. I think, under all the circumstances, it was the best thing to do. In arriving at this decision I was greatly assisted by my associate, Mr. S. P. Nash, a man whose soundness of judgment is well known. He thought, after a diligent investigation of the assets derivable from Sweeny's estate, that the interests of the city would be pest served by the acceptance of this \$400,000." WHERE THE MONEY COMES PROM,

"Will this amount come from the estate of James

M. Sweepy?" asked the reporter, "I don't think anybody believes it will," replied Mr. quence so long as the city gets the money. Nobody who knew James M. Sweeny can reasonably suppose that he left an estate capable or yielding this amount. I don't think that anybody possessing the slightest acquaintance with the circumstances is deceived by

connection with the MacGregor suit, and how he went to New York eight or ten times with reference to the adjustment or settlement of the claim, and was present when the money was finally paid over to MacGregor. The arguments were by agreement postponed for several days; consequently a decision will not be reached for some time to come.

GREAT INDIA RUBBER SALE.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF NEW YORE, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND WESTERN BUYERS.

BOSTON, June 7, 1877.

The largest auction sale of rubber goods ever held in this country commenced this morning at Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Pearl street, where were displayed sample

quite justined in what he said. He could not, as a judge, properly do otherwise if he deemed it necessary to say anything whatever about the defendant."

"As to the Tweed case, Mr. Peckhain?"

"That is a matter which is in the hands of the Attorney General, who is not west and will not return for several days. It has been said that the statements in the Tweed confession have been used to bring about a settlement in the Sweeny case. That is not so. I have no doubt that when the Attorney General returns he will announce his decision as to Tweed."

Mr. John McKeon was most yester-lay leaving his office by a Herald reporter, and was congratulated on so satisfactory a settlement for his client, Mr. Sweeny. "Yes," he said, laughingly, "I have been very lacky with my men. Connelly got away with all his money and Sweeny has settled and been vindicated." Assuming his more sorious manner he said, in reply to inquiries, that he and Mr. Bradley had geven a check for the amount, and the remainder would certainly be paid within the pre-cribed line. "There never was any disposition by Sweeny to avoid a settlement. He had always been ready to pay what any reasonable unan or set of men should decide it was necessary be should pay. The Herald was not correct in saying that he fled' to Europe seven years ago. He went to Europe in June, 1872 he desired General Sickies to enter into negotiations with Mr. Charles O'Coner for a settlement, and oliered to produce the books and papers of his brother James with the view of ticilitating the investigation. He left for Europe in August, 1872, and resided in Paris. When Mr. Peckham sent me word that he deaired Sweeny to return and that they would give him thirty days of feedbam from arrest after be had given any testimony or put in an appearance, I osbled to Sweeny said he started back immediately. When I told Mr. Peckham and Mr. O'Coner that he was on his way back they were astonished. If the case had gone on I do not think there would have been a verdict sgainst Sweeny."

"How do you thin

been a verdict against Sweeny."

"How do you think the Tweed case stands, Mr. Mc-Keon?

"I do not think that Tweed stands so well as he did. If Tweed's testimony had been used against Sweeny, that would have been a very good reason for his release, but now he is placed at a great disadvantage. I think public sentiment now is very much in his layor, and that it would assistiv his liberation."

Sheriff Reilly said he was sorry to say that he had nothing officially to do with the settlement in the Sweeny case. The fees in the case would of course be a consideration. The only interest he had in it arose out of its influence in the Tweed case. He was alruid that it would prolong the imprisonment of the "Boss" at Ludiow street, and thus continue a responsibility for the safe custody of the prisoner, which at present necessarily weighed very heavily upon the Sheriff. Sheriff Riley said that he understood that Tweed received the intelligence of the Sweeny settlement with considerable signs of sorrow, and thought that it was a settlement that would be prejudicial to any chances there might have been for his speedy release.

It has been understood all along in the negotiations for a compromise with Tweed that he was to appear as a witness against Sweeny. His statement, which created so much excitement, is now in the hands of the Attorney General, but whether it contains anything in the way of evidence naverse to Sweeny is unknown. Mr. Woodward was released upon the payment of money and his willingness to give evidence in the other Ring suits. The latter condition was supposed to appear ream particularly to the trial of Peter B. Sweeny. When these things are taken into consideration, together with the lacts of Sweeny's release and Tweed's continued imprisonment, it can easily be understood how the friends of the latter believe he has been titus treated more to subserve individual and political interests than to promote those of the people and the treasury.

Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Tweed, when

the treasury.

Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Tweed, when called upon yesterday, merely stated that he had addressed a communication to the Attorney General respecting the disposition of his client, to which he was awaiting a reply. He could not say more at present, nor could be forestandow his future procedures.

present, nor could be forestadow his fature procedures.

WHO ARGOTICTED THE COMPROMISE?

Considerable curiosity is felt to know through what individuals the compromise was effected. Mr. Beach, of Sweeny's counsel, said yesteriay that the negotiations were initiated by friends of the defendant other than his counsel, but that it passed more recently into the hands of the latter. He said further that Mr. Walde Hutchings had taken a prominent part in these proceedings for the release. On all other features of the case Mr. Beach was extremely reticent.

THE CIT'S ACCOUNT WITH THE RING.

In the Herath of April 3 last was published a tabular statement of the profits and losses by the Ring suits we shown by Comptroller Kelly in a detailed communication to the Legislature. In connection with the recent large acquisition by the Sweeny compro-

Total. \$226,7

Of this amount the sum of \$32,612 was disbursed it the Attorney General of the State and the remaind was paid to the various individuals by warrants on toty trensury. There are, doubtless, additional d bursements it be added for counsel fees, &c, sin April 3, but the amount of them is unknown.

RECOVERIES AND THE CREDIT BALANCE.

Mr. Keily's statement gave the following figur upon the other side of the account with the Ring:—From extate of Watson. \$500.4

Interest from Union Trust Company. \$500.4

Payment from Woodward on account. 100.0

Apparent net recovery. \$804,137
No STATEMENT PROM SWEERY.
Ex-Senator John J. Bradley said that it had been the intention of Mr. Sweeny to publish a statement of his connection with the "Ring." but that it had been deemed advisable not to do so, and the idea was now abandoned.

MUSICAL NOTE.

The first of the Thursday evening classical concerts of the season was given last night at Gilmore's Garden, and attended by an unusually large and approciative audience. The selections were from Auber,
Meyerbeer, Liszt, Wagner, Moderati, Hartmann and
others, but what appeared to be generally accepted as
the gem of the evening was a grand marche triumphale entitled "The Crossing of the Danube," composed by Signor Brignoit. It was enthusiastically received and encored. Another feature was a fautascentitled "Erin." which introduced the national size. and favorite songs of Iroland, and gave opportunity to play of graceful method on their respective instru-ments. An attractive programme has been selected for Saturday and Sunday nights.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Lowther, the oldest coal merchant in this city, expired at his residence, No. 62 West Twentythird street, at seven o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Lowther was born in London in 1909, and when quite a young man came to New York, where he built up one of the largest businesses in the city. As a successful merchant he has had few equals, and for his upright and honorable transactions he had the confidence of the community. He retired from business in 1862.

MRS. HANNAH O'BBIEN. On Wednesday there died at her residence, at No.

173 Hoster street, where she resided for over half a century, Mrs. Hannah O'Brien, "the oldest ichabitant" of the Fourteenth ward, at the age of eightyone. For years she has distinguished berself by acts of charity which have endeared
ber to the people of the section of the city she lived nah." Mrs. O'Brien was possessed of considerable means, and she was not at all niggardly in douameans, and she was not at all niggardly in donations to any charitable enterprise that promised to be of actual service to the people most in wan. To religious undertakings she was also a munificent donor, and as the oldest parisitioner of St. Parinck's Cathedral she took special pride in aiding any beneficial scheme easayed under its name. Automion to religious duties was amarked trait in her character, and she endawored also to impart it to those around hor, as a result of which, no doubt, she leaves one of her granddaughters in the capacity of Mother Superior of the Couvent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Eighty-irret street, and another, a stater in St. Joseph's Couvent at Flusbing. Mrs. O'Brien was artotiligent woman, and knew more about the early history of the ward she lived in than perhaps any other resident of it. She was known to overy one in it, bothold and young, and her obsequies at the Cathedral today will no doubt be attended by thousands.

THE NEWARK WATER SUPPLY. Mesers. John C. Campbell and Alfred W. Craven,

and George W. Howell, member of the New Jersey State Geological Society, have just addressed a long communication to the Newark Aqueduct Board with reference to the proposed water supply for Newark. cently visited the Morris Canal headwaters, Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake. The bulk of the Hopateong and Greenwood Lake. The bulk of the letter relates to the proposed purchase by the city of Newark of the Morris Canal, with a view to turn ng it and its supplies into use for the city. Hopateong is over nine hundred feet above tide water level, and Greenwood Lake over six hundred feet. The supply of pure water would be nearly thirty-four million galloss daily. Without saying so in terms, the report is a strong bid in favor of the purchase of the canal by the city. The cost would be—for the canal, \$3,500,000, and, to put it in supplying order, \$500,000,000 more. Newark is now greaning under a very heavy debt, and if the people are permitted to have any voice in the question of purchasing the canal, which is now a white elephant on the hands of its owners, it is safe to say that they will say may by an almost unanimous vote. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade the project was voted down by a vote of this character.

A CLINIC ON INSANITY.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald gave a novel clinic to fifty medical students at the Insune Asylum yesterday, on Ward's Island. Eight patients of the institution were develop to the class the mental pocularities of each. The usual Fresident of the United States was found, a husband belonging to Queen Victoria and other distinguished foreignors explained their pedigree, and the Poctor apoke of the peculiarities exhibited by each patient, explained the treatment necessary in each case and otherwise instructed the students.

WAS THERE FOUL PLAY?

Jacob C. Dodd, twenty-six years of age, left his house on West Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday, and boarded a train at Marion with the inthe latter place his family became alarmed. A search was made for him, and at eleven o'clock yesterdar for second his body was found lying in the meadow near the railroad bridge at Ponn Horo Creek. Whether he fell or was pushed off the platform of the car is a mystery. An inquest has been ordered by the Country Physician.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7, 1877.

opened to-day with a Bible reading by George A. Hall, New York, after which the President appointed various committees, of which the following are the chair-

On Resolutions—Russell Sturges, Jr., of Boston. Associations—D. P. Bridges, of Montreal. Devotional—M. S. Grosby, of Michigan. Executive Committee's Report—J. W. Wallace, of

Business-H. B. Chamberlain, of Syracuso. Communications were read from the Women's Christian Association now in session at Montreal; from the tian Association now in session at Montreal; from the Lutheran Syned of Illinois; from the National Young Men's Christian Association Committee of France. The topic "Work Intrusted to the State and Provin-cial Committees" was presented by Mr. Starges and discussed by Thomas K. Cree, of New York; Charles Morton, of Chicago, and others. In the atternoon the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, gave a Bible reading, after which the topic "The Inter-national Work Among Raliroad Men' was taken up, Messrs. Walton, of Cisveland; Stockwell, of Columbus; Cobb, Shell and others apoke on it. A large sudience was present to hear the discussion on "Raliroad Work."

EDWARD HARRINGTON'S BURIAL

I BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEGALD.]

New York authorities succeeded in ascertaining the whoreabouts of the family of Edward A. Harrington, who died in New York on Sunday from the effects of a blow from a cart rung in front of his liquor store, on Suifolk afreet. He proved to be the contract of the contract blow from a cart rung in front of his liquor store, on Suifolk street. He proved to be the son of George Harrington, a highly respectable citizen of Middictown, near this city. His remains arrived nero this mern-ing and were intered with Masonic honors by St. John's Lodge, of this city, of which deceased was found to have been a member. He and his family formerly resided here. His lather had lost all trace of him, and the Cras intelligence of his whereabouts and sai ending came through a despatch received by the Postmator inquiring if he had any friends here.